

usually 2-4, and from *S. polyrrhiza* which usually has 5-many roots, and is orbicular to obovate in shape, as well as usually much larger in size. It would appear that *S. oligorrhiza*, most probably introduced as indicated, has now become well established in many areas, and will doubtless continue to spread throughout the area to which it is adapted. The plant is not known to produce the familiar overwintering turions found in *S. polyrrhiza*, but it flowers rather readily and the seeds may provide an adequate overwintering form for those areas too cold for vegetative survival.

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PASPALUM FIMBRIATUM IN THE UNITED STATES

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While searching for plants of the Setacea group of the genus *Paspalum* in southern Florida, I found several plants of *Paspalum fimbriatum* HBK. growing under natural conditions. This annual species is very distinct because of its winged spikelets. It has not been previously reported as occurring in the continental United States. According to Chase (1929), the species has been collected in Panama, the West Indies, northern South America, and the Hawaiian Islands.

Erdman West¹ of the University of Florida reported receiving recently for identification a sample of *fimbriatum* which had been collected in a lawn near Homestead, Dade County, Florida by F. C. Craighead on Sept. 7, 1961 (FLAS 82141). West remarked that *Paspalum fimbriatum* had been planted in the "old grass garden" at Gainesville and was collected Aug. 19, 1922 by W. E. Stokes (FLAS 3545)

¹Personal communication.

but it apparently had not persisted as it was not collected again. According to Swallen¹, Smithsonian Institution, and Godfrey¹, Florida State University, no U.S. specimens are on file in their herbaria. Thus, these Florida collections are probably the first of this species for the continental United States.

My first collection was made on Plantation Key on Sept. 9, 1961. Later that day another collection was made near Florida City, approximately 39 miles from the first site. The following day a single plant was collected near Homestead approximately 7.2 miles northwest of the second site.

It is possible that this species could be a relict. However, since it had not been discovered previously even though considerable plant collecting has been done in Florida, it appears that the species may be a new immigrant. It seems probable that the light winged seeds could have been carried from the West Indies by recent hurricanes. Botanists should look for the species to more adequately determine its distribution.

My collections of *Paspalum fimbriatum* (all from Florida) are as follows:

Roadside on dry coral, Plantation Key, Monroe Co. Associated with *Paspalum caespitosum* Flügge and *Paspalum ciliatifolium* Michx. Sept. 9, 1961. *D. J. Banks 1223*; Miami oolitic limestone 3.2 miles south of Florida City on U. S. Highway no 1, Dade Co. Associated with *Paspalum caespitosum* Flügge. Sept. 9, 1961. *D. J. Banks 1242*; Miami oolitic limestone, approximately 2 miles northwest of Homestead, Dade Co. Associated with *Chloris petraea* Swartz, *Paspalum caespitosum* Flügge, and *Paspalum pubescens* Muhl. Sept. 10, 1961. *D. J. Banks 1260*.

Specimens are being deposited in the herbaria of the Chicago Natural History Museum, Florida State University, University of Florida, University of Georgia, Harvard University, Missouri Botanical Garden, New York Botanical Garden, and the Smithsonian Institution. — DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

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